Supplemental Material

Rie Yanagisawa<sup>1</sup>, Hirohisa Takano<sup>1</sup>, Ken-ichiro Inoue<sup>1</sup>, Eiko Koike<sup>1</sup>, Kaori Sadakane<sup>2</sup>,

Takamichi Ichinose<sup>2</sup>

1: Environmental Health Sciences Division, National Institute for Environmental

Studies, Tsukuba, Japan.

2: Department of Health Sciences, Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Oita,

Japan.

Address for correspondence:

Hirohisa Takano, MD, PhD

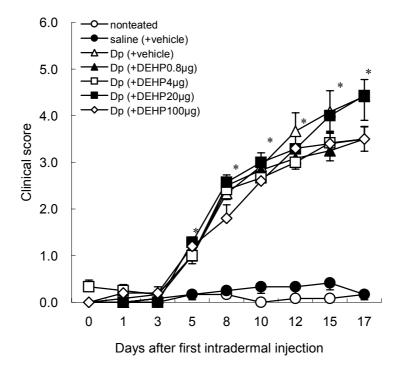
Environmental Health Sciences Division

National Institute for Environmental Studies

16-2 Onogawa, Tsukuba, 305-8506, Japan

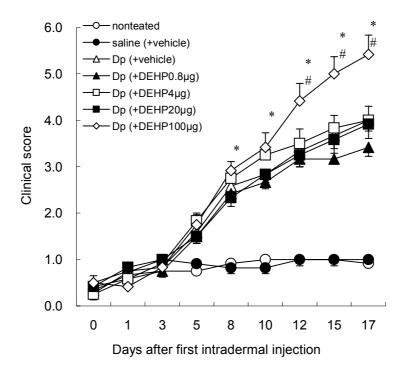
Tel: +81-29-850-2336, Fax: +81-29-850-2334

E-mail: <a href="https://https



Maternal exposure to DEHP during fetal periods does not affect the symptoms of atopic dermatitis-like skin lesions in offspring. We evaluated clinical scores 24 hours after each intradermal injection. Data are the means  $\pm$  SE of 7-12 animals per group.

\*; p<0.01; Dp-treated groups vs. nontreated group and saline(+vehicle) group



Maternal exposure to DEHP during neonatal periods enhances the symptoms of atopic dermatitis-like skin lesions in offspring. We evaluated clinical scores 24 hours after each intradermal injection. Data are the means  $\pm$  SE of 12 animals per group.

\*; p<0.01; Dp-treated groups vs. nontreated group and saline(+vehicle) group.

#; p<0.01; Dp(+DEHP 100µg) group vs. Dp(+vehicle) group